FIRST EDITION SECOND EDITION

Russia.

Secretary Boutwell in Illinois.

Coup

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

MODERN HISTORY.

The Russian Government and the Coup d'Etat-How it Came that England and France were Arrayed Against the

From the Pall Mall Gazette

M. Davydof has published in the Russian Archives a conversation which he had after the outbreak of the Crimean war with M. Kisselef, Russian Ambassador at Paris at the time of the coup d'etat. After the Crimean war had been declared, he says, he met M. Kisselef at Brus-He expressed his astonishment that M Kisselef had not succeeded in arranging the difference. M. Kisselef replied that he was sacrificed by the St. Petersburg Government, though it alone had committed the fault. Immediately after the review of Satory and the speech of Dijon, he had foreseen the coming of the Empire, and asked for instructions as to his conduct in case of that event. The answer, in which he was told that such an event would not happen so soon, and that he would receive instructions at the right moment, betrayed only animosity and irresolution. The Empire was proclaimed; the other powers recognized it at once; he alone received not a word from his Government, and had, therefore, no resource left but to simulate an attack of gout. Nevertheless, he received, after some days, an invitation to a ball at the Tullerles. Knowing that Napoleon never did anything without a purpo se, he threw off his velvet boots, and went to the ball. When the Emperor approached the diplomatic body, he withdrew to a distance, still hoping to escape from an embarrassing position. However, the Emperor came up to him, and, having inquired about the attack of gout, invited him to a window embrasure, where, after ascertaining from M. Kisselef that no instructions as to his recognition by Russia had as yet arrived, he spoke as follows:—"I am Emperor by the will of God and of the French people, out also by mine. I am Emperor because I am very ambitious. Having ascended the throne, I am obliged to take some reign for model. The reign of my uncle contains too many faults which were the consequences of his system. It your Emperor, the Emperor Nicholas, whom I have chosen for my hero, and whom I desire to imitate. For a long time already I have felt admiration and involuntary sympathy for that sovereign who at present repulses with disgust my plebelan hand, and to whom I offer it not only as to my brother, but as to my model hero. I open my heart to you that you may transmit freely my thoughts and my sentiments to your Emperor. England besets me with her offers of alliance, but that alliance repugns me. If I concluded it I should see everywhere the irritated shade of my uncle. Your Emperor alone could force me into that alliance. I offer to him, honestly and sincerely, a cordial political alliance: the world will then be ours; England will be no more. But for that I want an alliance of life and death. Let him extend his hand to me fraternally, and the destinies of the world will be changed. But if I do not find the alliance of Russia I shall cast myself with an oppressed heart into the arms of England, for I must have an alliance. Transmit textually my words. When you have received a favorable answer come to me at once, and I shall receive you with joy. Now let us separate: we are drawing the attention of everybody upon us. The British ambassador tries to guess our conversation. He is devouring us with his eyes. Soen au revoir." On returning home M. Kisselef found despatches just arrived from St. Petersburg. They contained the order to declare immediately to M. Drouyn de Lhuys that the Emperor Nicholas recognized Louis Napoleon as Emperor Napoleon II, but not as Napoleon III, and that, owing to his ignerance of Napoleon's future policy, he could not yet address him as "My brother," but would for some time treat him as "My dear friend." M. Kisselef could not bring himself to execute this order, but immediately sent M. Balabine to St. Petersburg to explain personally to Count Nesselrode all the importance of Napoleon's communication. After some time he received an answer worded thus:-"The Emperor is very dissatisfied with your conduct. He orders you to call immediately upon M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and to communicate to him the preceding despatch." M. Kisselef's narrative terminates as follows:-"I went at once to the French Foreign Office. My face must have betrayed all my impressions. M. Drouyn de Lhuys said to me, "Bad news, M. Kisselef?" I communicated the first despatch. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs observed, "That is very sad indeed. We can bear ne grudge to you personally, but this caprice is so much the more regrettable as it may be fatal to your Government. I shall see the Emperor at once." Subsequent events opened our eyes, but it was too late. To our detriment the alli-ance with England had been concluded.

BOUTWELL IN THE WEST.

Excursion to Elgin-Mrs. McFarland-Richardson in the Party. The Chicago Republican of Wednesday

says:-Yesterday morning Secretary Boutwell was led, as a lamb to the slaughter, to a palace car en the Northwestern Railway, and treated to a sort of terrestrial "Lake Excursion." There were about seventy excursionists aboard the special train. Among them were, besides the Secretary and his family, General Waiker, Superintendent of the Census; the Hon. C. B. Far-well, Mrs. Sinclair, of the New York Tribune; Mrs. Abby Sage McFarland-Richardson, General C. H. Howard, and General Farnsworth. party filled two cars. The excursion was under the auspices of the National Watch Company, and its objective point was Elgin.

The run out was enlivened by gazing on the three objects of interest, namely, in their order, Mrs. McFarland, the scenery, and the Secretary. Mrs. McFarland was dressed in deep mourning for the death of her husband, whom she married at his supreme hour, as he lay dying from the wound inflicted by her former husband, Daniel McFarland. She is of the blonde type of beauty, and bears the traces of great per sonal attractions, although her face shows evidences of sorrows as defacing as many years of life. A joyful anticipation was raised in the hearts of the ladies by the circulation of a report that each visitor was to be presented with splendid jewelled, back-action, nine-holed,

non-conducting gold watch. Alas! such fond hopes were to be disappointed.

Arrived at Eigin, carriages were in waiting, which conveyed the todfists to the factory. Here lunch was served up. The Secretary

wouldn't speak. Then the manager showed the guests and Mr. Boutwell over the factory, and pelted them with statistics, and wheels, and machinery, and watches in every stage of incompleteness, and all the ladies said it was nice, and the gentle men observed it was very fine, and the Secretary said he wondered when the train would start. Then they all turned to go without being pre-sented with any watches.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS

Rebellion at its Last Gasp.

Continued Government Victories.

the Insurgents. Losses of

Philadelphia Building Commission.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

It is Abolished by the Senate.

Pennsylvania Registry Law.

Important Railway Improvements.

turrender of the Erie Strikers.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM EUROPE.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

y to The Evening Telegraph. Continued Fighting. Paris, Thursday Evening, May 4 .- The fighting continues, and mitrallleuses are greatly

used, almost superseding the chassepots. The Losses of the Insurgents bave been heavy. Fort d'Issy is little better

than a heap of ruins. Rossel and Cluseret. General Rossel defends his predecessor. General Cluseret, and denies that the latter attempted to make the battalion rise against the Commune. He was the first to enter Fort d'Issy after the advanced works were captured by the Ver-

sailles troops, and The Panic-stricken Garrison deserted the fort.

Last night the operations were Disastrous to the Commune.

The insurgents at Neullly, Amiedes, Bagneux, and Villejuif assumed the offensive, but advancing teo far beyond the forts were almost Surrounded by Great Numbers of the Versailles Troops

and driven back with heavy losses. Opposite Le Vallais the Versailles forces are preparing to make an attack, and have unmasked a battery at Montretout, composed of marine heavy artillery, and commanding Pont du Jour, Autenil, and Passy. Auteuil is riddled with shells, and the

Inhabitants are Flying Terror Stricken, Shells have fallen on the Faubourg St. Honore. The Champs Elysees and Avenue des Ternes are deserted. The Chateau of Issy is in flames. To-day the

Prussians Made a Requisition upon the Commune for Vincennes, which had been occupied by the insurgents some weeks. They took all the ammunition and ejected the National Guards, conducting them nearly to the gate of the city.

The Rebellion at its Last Gasp. VERSAILLES, May 4 .- A flag of truce which came to the lines of the Versailles troops today refused to go back. The bearer declared that he was tired of fighting, and gave a deplorable account of the insurgents, all of whom excepting the deserters are foreign adventurers. Between Forts Vanvres and Issy eight hundred more prisoners were taken to-day.

Mulhausen and the Germans. BERLIN, May 4.-It is evident, from the announcement in the Strasbourger Zeitung, that the city of Mulhausen will remain in the possession of the Germans.

All Hope of Peace Abandoned. LONDON, May 5,-The Times' special from Paris says all hopes of peace are abandoned. A delegation of Free Masons has gone to the provinces to agitate in favor of the Commune.

Constant Heavy Firing yesterday between the forts.

The Times' Versailles despatch says that MM. Favre and Ponyer Quertier have gone to Frankfert-on-the-Main to meet Prince Bismarck.

The Daily News says the Versailles Forces are Shelling Auteuil

from a battery at Montretout. The Prussians allow provisions to enter Paris, which occasions uneasiness at Versailles. The Castle of Issy has been burned.

The Republican Union League demands the negotiation of a truce for twenty

The rallway station at Auteuil has been damaged by the fire of the Versailles batteries, and the inhabitants of the place are flying from the bombardment.

Insurgent Losses. Since Friday the insurgents have lost 2000 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Paris, May 5 .- The Communists still hold Fort d'Issy, and are having it entrenched. The fort continues to fire slowly upon the Versail-Mat batterles at Clamart and Bas Meudon, and receives in return

A Perfect Hail of Projectiles. Fort Vanvres also keeps up a slow fire, and is vigorously shelled by Versaillists at Clamart and Chatillon.

The Assemblyists have unmasked a formidable battery at Montrotout, near St. Cloud, which menaces Auteuil, Pont du Jour, and Passy.

VERBAILLES, May 5 .- St. Germain has been taken possession of by the Versailles forces, who have established a battery there, with which to shell the

Insurgents Gunboats on the Seine. A naval combat is expected. Forts Montrouge and Haute Bruyeres are con-

stantly bombarded by the Versailles batteries at Chattillen, but without important result. The Communists have occupied the trenches at Villeinif. Fort d'Issy replies sharply to the

A Great Movement is Expected upon Neuilly and Le Vallais. Prince Napoleon.

fire of the Versaillists batteries.

LONDON, May 5 .- It is said that Prince Napoleon is in London. General Rossel Wounded. A despatch from Paris announces that Gene-

ral Rossel was wounded in the shoulder. Advices from Buenos Ayres to April 12 have been received. The ravages of yellow fever were dreadful, and the deaths have increased to seven hundred per day.

Death of the Archduchess Maria of Austria. VIENNA, May 5 .- The Archduchess Maria Annunseciado, daughter of the ex-King Ferdinand II of Naples and Sicily, and wife of the Archduke Charles of Austria, died at her residence in this city yesterday.

This Morning's Quotations. LIVERPOOL, May 5—10-30 A. M.—Cotton dull; uplands, 74,673,d.; Orleans, 74,675,d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 10,000 pales. The sales of the week have been \$2,000 bales; for export, 17,000 bales; for speculation, 11,000 bales. The stock in port is 994,000 bales, including American, 607,000 bales. The receipts of the week have been 199,000 bales, including American, 91,000 bales. The actual export has been 13,000 bales. export has been 13,000 bales. The actual export has been 13,000 bales.

London, May 5—11:30 A. M.—Consols 93% for both money and account. American securities quiet. U. S. bonds of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old, 90%; of 1867, 92%; 10-408,89%.

London, May 5.—Tallow, 43s, 3d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 5-1 30 P. M.—Consols for mency,

3%; for account, 93%@93%. Spirits petroleum,

9%d.
LIVERPOOL, May 5—1'30 P. M.—Wheat, 12s, 1d. for California white; 11s, 2d,@11s, 4d, for No. 2 to 1 red Western spring; 11s, 10d, for red winter. Receipts of wheat for three days, 17,500 quarters, including 12,500 American. Corn, 33s, 3d. Pork, 67s, 6d, for fine Western prime mess. Refined petroleum, 164d. leum, 16%d.

LIVERPOOL, May 5-3:30 P. M.—Cotton afoat, 400,000 bales; of American, 230,000. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull.

London, May 5-3:30 P. M.—Tallow, 43s. 6d.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Important Bar Meeting. NEW YORK, May 5 .- A large meeting of the bar, held last night, adopted a series of resolution condemning in the severest terms the recent act of the Legislature amending the code of procedure in the Courts of this State, and appointed a committee of twelve to present a remonstrance to the Governor.

William M. Evarts, Samuel Tilden, James Emmett, James C. Carter, Henry E. Davies, and Theodore W. Dwight are among the committee, and it was resolved to prepare a memorial for general signature by the lawyers of the

Mr. Evarts, in his remarks upon the bill, stated that it was doubtful if the Legislature knew they had passed it. The knowledge that came to any member of the bar here was from the Judge of the Court of Appeals, who communicated it to the lawyers, who communicated it to the newspapers, which was the first the bar generally knew of it.

Death of Mrs. Joseph Coburn. The wife of Joe Coburn, the pugilist, died suddenly yesterday, under circumstances which will require a coroner's investi- ation. The stakeholder in the Coburn-Mace fight,

which was to occur on May 11th, says he will declare all outside bets off if Mace insists on going on with the fight. Railway Petition. The creditors of the Alabama and Chattanooga

Railroad Company have filed a petition, which Judge Blatchford will hear on Saturday, that the company be declared bankrupt, and a receiver appointed. The Dock Commissioners

vesterday resolved to issue \$1,000,000 of city bonds, to be expended in repairing and rebuilding the docks.

The difficulties in reference to the sale of tickets which arose, last fall, between The Rival Railroad Lines

between this city and Washington, have been amicably settled. The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company have applied for the admission of their stock and bonds to the regular dealings of the Stock Exchange.

An organization of the Mexican Telegraph Company was effected yesterday. The following are the directors:-W. F. Smith, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., John Jacob Astor, H. G. Morton, Marshall Lefferts, Cambridge Livingston, James T. Sanford, W. Orton, M. Delafield, David Henry Haight, W. C. Dinsmore. Robert J. Livingston was elected President, W. F. Smith Vice-President, Marshall Lefferts Engineer, Alexander

The Price of Stove Coal has fallen to six dollars per ton.

Hamilton, Jr., Secretary.

The Eric Canal Strike. ROCHESTER, May 5 .- There were two or three skirmishes at the canal break this morning. As the laborers were assembling for work several arrests were made, and the prisoners were brought to this city and lodged in jail. The weather is clearing up.

Surrender of the Sirikers. ROCHESTER, May 5 .- The strikers at the great canal break have surrendered, and both mea and teams are at work this morning. The military are still on the ground.

Ship News. NEW YORK, May 5 .- Arrived, steamer Caledonia, from Glasgow.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Massachusetts Legislation, Boston, May 5 .- The Public Park bill was rejected in the House; yeas 84, nays 51. The bill to allow married women to sue and be sued in actions for damages for personal injuries was

FROM THE DOMINION.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Collision-Schooner Sunk,

TORONTO, May 5 .- The steamer Emily May and schooner Edward John, laden with lumber. were in collision last evening coming into port. The schooner had her bows stove, and sunk. The steamer was slightly damaged.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market, Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph,
CHICAGO, May 5-9-15 A. M.—Wheat irregular;
No. 2, \$1-26\color 27, cash; \$1-28 seller last haif;
\$1-22\color 31-25\color seller June, Corn steady, 55\color 655\color c,
seller May or June.

Flour, bbls. 5,000 5,000 Oats, bus. 16,000 9,000 Wheat, bus. 11,000 123,000 Rye, bus. 1,000 5,000 Corn, bus. 95,000 95,000 Barley, bus. 2,000 4,000

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Kansas Pacific Railroad. LAWRENCE, Kansas, May 5 .- At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kansas Pacific Railroad yesterday, the following were chosen directors: - J. D. Perry, Adolphus Meir, Robert E. Carr, C. S. Greeley, William McPherson, W. B. Lewis, and S. M. Edgill, of St. Louis: Thomas A. Scott and M. Baird, of Philadelphia; William Thew, of Pittsburg; and John Mc-Manus, of Reading, Pa. The new board organized by electing Robert E. Carr, President: Adolphus Meir, Vice-President; C. S. Greeley, Treasurer; and Charles Lambson, Secretary.

Louisville and Nashville Railway Ex-tension. LOUISVILLE, May 5 .- The City Councils last night repealed the ordinance submitting to the people the question of subscribing \$375,000 in aid of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad extension south. This action is understood as not being prejudicial to the subscription, which will. probably be made when necessary to carry out the enterprise.

Speech of Hon. D. A. Wells. CHICAGO, May 5 .- The Hon. D. A. Wells spoke in Metropolitan Hall here last night, on the financial and industrial questions of the country. The audience was composed of a considerable number of prominent citizens.

Hon, E. D. Mansfield in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, May 5 .- The Hon. Edward D. Mansfield delivered an address last night before the Cincinnati Branch of the American Home Industrial Association, on the subject of American industry from a labor standpoint. It was in some part a reply to the address of ex-Commissioner Wells delivered a week ago.

FROM WASHINGTON.

TBY ASSOCIATED PRESS. 1 Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Return of Secretary Boutwell-Affairs at the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 5 .- Secretary Boutwell having returned to Washington, resumed business at the Treasury Department this morning. Although about four hundred employes have been removed from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing since last winter, there are now seven hundred men, women, and boys employed in that branch of the Treasury Department, engaged in printing legal-tender notes, revenue stamps, and the faces and seals of the new bonds. The last-named will not be ready for delivery before the 15th or 20th of the present month, when there will be a small supply of all denominations.

Government Weather Report. WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 5-10:30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer is rising slowly, with rain on the Pacific Coast. The bighest pressure is now in Minnesota, with clear weather. The areas of lowest pressure are in Upper Canada and Virginia. Heavy northeast and easterly winds continued on Thursday, and are still reported in the Middle and East Atlantic, with very heavy The same continued on the lakes until on the upper lakes; southeast and southwest winds on the lower lakes. Light rains have fallen in the South and Southwest, where clearing-up weather now generally prevails.

Probabilities.—Partially cloudy weather, followed by clearing weather on Friday night, will probably be experienced south and west of Pennsylvania; cloudy weather, with westerly winds, on the lakes: severe local winds, followed by clearing-up weather, in the Eastern States.

FROM THE STATE.

The Registry Law. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HARRISBURG, May 5 .- The Philadelphia delegation of the House held a meeting this morn-

ing, at which all the members except Elliott and Marshall were present, for the purpose of considering Senate bill 58 and House bill 189, both of which were intended to amend the Registry law to suit the views of the Democracy. Both of these bills were ordered to be reported negatively by a vote of the Republican majority of the committee.

The Public Building Commission Abolished by the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HARRISBURG, May 5 .- The act abolishing the Public Buildings Commission passed the Senate by twenty-nine to two. [SECOND DESPATCH.]

Who Voted "No"-City Councils Required to Provide Public Buildings.

HARRISBURG, May 5 .- In the Senate this morning the bill abolishing the Public Buildings Commission was passed by a vote of 20 ayes to 2 nays. Nagle and Brooke voted no. Allen and Randall were absent. All the rest voted

A section was adopted requiring Councils to proceed within one year to provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of the Supreme Court and the city and county courts and the public offices. It also provides for paying the lawful expenses incurred oy the commission,

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. Senate.

HARRISBURG. May 5.—The special order of the morning was the Scaate bill providing for the abolition of the Philadelphia Building Commission.

Mr. Dechert moved to amend, that the act approved August 5, 1876, enritled "An act to provide for the erection of all the public buildings required to accommodate the courts and for all municipal purposes in Philadelphia" be and the same is hereby repealed, in so far as the said act creates a commission for the erection of public buildings in the city of Philadelphia, and confers powers on any persons

for the purposes therein specified.

Mr. Dechert said the public buildings question had agitates the public mind for several years, and had taken definite shape in 1868, when the local authorities took hold of the matter and appointed a commission, with authority to select sites and adopt

It was found difficult to select a site, as there was

se much competition between the triends of different localities, and to obviate this parties went to Harrisourg and procured the passage of the act of March 1, 1870, giving the right of selection to the people. That was a simple proceeding, and satisfactory, and to please those members from the interior who did not wish Independence Square disturbed a proviso was inserted that that square should not be used. was inserted that that square should not be used.

Later in the same session and near its close auother bill was introduced and, without being presented, was passed, and no one knew anything
about its provisions. This hast act gave the right of
selection of site to the people, but also created a
commission with most extraordinary powers. No
one really knew anything about the bill until the
winter of To and Ti. It gave the commission power to demand of Councils any amount of money they desired, and the request had to be granted. It empowered them to employ as many employes as firey

desired.

It kept them in office until the buildings were fluished, empowered them to fill vacancies, and they could incur an immense debt. The opposition culminated in the beginning of the present year, when is became apparent that there was a lack of harmony in the commission as to what portion of Penn Square to use, and in the depth of winter they ruthlessly cut down the trees and destroyed the beauty of these squares. These they insisted on blocking up the streets.

A public meeting was held at the Academy of citizons of all localities and of all pointes, to take action in the matter. Mr. Deckert here had the resolutions then adopted read, and also read extracts

tions then adopted read, and also read extracts

from the speeches made. This was a contest of principle. In his bill there was nothing about sale, but it gave the right to the people of the city to gov-

ern themselves.

He then said that under the law of August, 1870, the commission could make it unpleasant for an obnoxious member and cause him to resign, and cited the fact that because one member differed with the majority he had been left off of the committee.

Mr. Nagle said the matter had been thoroughly canvassed and was well understood, and he would simply offer a proposition that should meet all opposition, as it wend place the whole matter in charge of Councils; as a cit zen and a Senator it was his duty to recognize the commission as long as it ex-

Mr. Nagle moved to substitute making it lawful for the commissioners to erect upon the four Pean squares, or on so many as they may deem necessary, buildings for all public purposes, except for the courts and offices incident thereto, Prothonotaries juries, District Attorney's, Sheriff's, and other offices connected with the courts, and for these to offices connected with the courts, and for these to rebuild, enlarge, and improve the present court-houses and adjacent building. The buildings on Penn Square to be called Municipal Buildings and the others the Judiciary Buildings. Before final adoption the plans shall be approved by Councils.

The Commissioners shall before October 25 in each year present to Councils their estimate of money required, specifying objects in detail, so far as prac-ticable, and Council shall raise by loan and appro-priate such moneys as may be necessary in the manner provided by law in reference to Fairmount Park, and also such as may be requisite for the ex-penses of the commission other than those relating to the construction, the Commissioners shall report to Councils annually a statement of their proceed-ings and expenditures. So much of the original act as authorizes the commission to vacate any portion of Broad or Market street, or requires the passing around the buildings to be at least one hundred feet wide, or provides for a levy of a special tax, shall be repealed, and in consideration of the erection of said buildings on the Penn Squares no part of Broad street shall ever be built upon or have railway or any obstruction iald thereon, and Market treet shall for ever be opened at least to its present

Mr. Cornell moved to add a proviso, which was agreed to by Mr. Nagle, which limited the total amount to be expended in the erection and completion of the municipal buildings on Penn Square to two millions five hundred thousand dollars, and the total amount for the judicial buildings on Independence Square to three hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Conneil said the amendment of Mr. Nagle commended itself to his judgment. It expressly forbids the erection of any building on the intersection, and

the erection of any building on the intersection, and preserves Broad and Market streets from any obstruction whatever.

It secures the erection of municipal buildings at Penn Square, in compliance with the vote of a decided majority of the people. It makes a proper concession to the minority of thirty-seven thousand citizens who voted last fall for an eastern location, and to the large appropriate the large statement of the large statement. and to the large number whose interests are in the vicinity of Washington and Independence Squares by allowing the building now used for court purposes to remain. It provides for their enlargement at a small expense, and when enlarged they would

probably answer for thirty years.

This would be a great saving to the city; for if two million dollars be expended now for the erection of the building for the courts, the interest on the sum for thirty years, amounting to three millions six hundred thousand dollars, will have to be paid. The amendment requires the commission to make detailed statements annually, and that Councils shall provide the amount required by loan, instead

of by levy of an annual tax.

These modifications he deemed sufficient guards to protect the public interests and ensure the execution of buildings such as will be wanted for twenty-five or thirty years. They are similar to those regulating the Park Commission, composed in part of the same gentlemen as are on the Building Mr. Connell added, in case the amendment is not dopted he would vote for the repealing act, believing that the commission, hampered as it now is by that provision of the existing act, which requires that the total expenditure shall be raised every year

as the work progresses, and embarrassed by the antagonism which the attempt to build on the intersections has excited, is poweriess for good and had better cease to exist.

Mr. Dechert raised the point of order that the

amendment was not germane, which point was sustained by the Speaker.

Mr. Evans said that the commission had been tastened on the people of Philadelphia, is now re-pudiated, and should now be abolished. He did not believe in modifying a wrong, and favored Mr. Dechert's amendment. He thought it inexpedient to inflict such an enormity upon the people after they had given thirteen million dollars for the war.

Mr. Billingfelt would support Mr. Dechert's bill,
because he thought it would do good to the people

most interested, and they knew best what they The vote was then taken on Mr. Dechert's amend. ment, and it was adopted by a vote of 18 to 14. Mr Dechert voting yea and Messrs. Connell, Nagle, and

Henszey, nay, Mr. Dechert then amended the second section of the bill so as to provide that the Council shall within one year proceed to provide suitable buildings for of the city and county, and the public offices of the ity and county.

Mr. Connell said that, having failed to procure the

adoption of the amendments which he thought ne-cessary to protect the public interests, he would now vote for the repeal of the act creating the com-Mr. Henszey said he would vote fer the bill for the reasons stated by his colleague, Mr. Connell. The bill then passed by a vote of 29 to 2; Messrs. Brooke

and Nagle voting no, and Allen and Randall at The special committee on the payment for Bates' History made a long report fixing the price at \$4.75 and 43-100ths a volume, the stereotype plates to be and as little and the printer, and recommending that no money be appropriated to Mr. Bates after July 1. The report was adopted and a bill reported by the

committee was passed.
The bill gives \$4.75 43-100 a volume; authorizes the Auditor-General to see that the fifth volume is com-pleted before paid for; requires the work to be completed by July 1, when the office of Historian ceases, and if not completed, the Governor and State Printer are to have it done, and providing for the distri-bution as per House resolution of 1879.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock P. M.

House. Mr. McGowan moved to recommit House bill incorporating the Keystone Passenger Railway Company. Agreed to.

Baltimore Produce Market. Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, May 5.—Cotton quiet; holders are firm; lew middings, 13%@13%c. Flour dull and favors buyers; Howard street superfine, \$5.75@6; extra, \$6.87%@7.25; family, \$7.25@8.75; City Mills superfine, \$5.42%@7.25; extra, \$7.85; family, \$8.25@ 11; Western superfine, \$5.75@6.12%; extra, \$6.87% @7.25; family, \$7.25@8.50. Wheat steady and unchanged, excepting Ohio and Indiana, which sold at \$1.60@1.62. White Southern Corp. no receipts and unrices norminally 75c.; Southern vellow quiet at 75c. prices nominally 75c.: Southern yellow quiet at 75c.: mixed Western, 72@72%c. Oats, 64@65c. Pork, \$19; bacon shoulders, Sc.; rib sides, 10c.; clear ribs, 10%c.; hams, 16@17c. Lard quiet at 12c. Whisky

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Real Estate and Brandy. Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Finletter.

stock scarce; sales at 98@93 4c.

The court to-day is engaged with the trial of James Ruggles, upon the charge of conspiracy to deiraud and cheat Martin Ivins. The allegation is that Ivins had for sale a farm near Burlington, New Jersey, belonging to S. A. Terngier, of Massachusetts, and Ruggles proposed to buy it. After viewing the farm he said he would take it, and give in exchange therefor brandy worth \$10,000, and they talked over the matter; Edward Bannister's carpet store, in Second street, where Bannister wrote his name on a slip of paper, adding, "Consideration gle,eec," which paper he handed to Ruggles.

Then Ruggies gave Ivins three orders upon Kline & Co., No. 102 N. Front street, for 3000 gallons of for the french proof brandy, represented to be worth to per gallon, with \$250 per gallon. Word was sent to Terngier in Massachusetts, who returned to lvins a deed to Ruggles. Bannister caused his name to be inserted, and so amended the deed was delivered, and the farm became the property of Ruggles. Ivins then tried to sell his brandy, and could not get a dollar per gallon for it. Ther and therefere this prosecution was instituted. Os trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TRLEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, May 5, 1871.

The day so far has been excremely dull in financial circles, the only demand being for call loans. The efferings of money are largely in excess of wants, and rates are easy to reliable borrowers. There is a sharp demand for commercial paper, but it continues very searce, and rates are almost nominal. Three to four months acceptances are most in favor with lenders,

indicating confidence in a quiet and easy market during the interim. The Comptroller of the Currency has called upon the banks for a statement of accounts at the close of business on

Gold is dull, the only demand here being for the payment of customs duties. There is a rather firmer tone to-day, the range being from

There is a good foreign demand for Government bonds, but not much doing in this market.

Prices are a fraction higher on most of the list. The stock market was very active, and prices show a further advance. City 6s sold at 103 for the new bonds, and Lehigh Gold Lean at

Reading Railroad sold largely at 561/@56-44.
Sales of Pennsylvania at 621/@63; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 531/6, b. o.; Camden and Amboy at 1251/6; and Lehigh Valley at 621/6.
Canal stocks were quiet. Sales of Lehigh at 34%, b. o., and Morris preferred at 120, an advance of 4%.

In the balance of the list the only sales were

Central Transportation at 47%, and Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railroad at 50%. 58% was bid for Second and Third Streets, and 21% for Hestonville do. -The progress of the new United States loan

is shown by the following communication from the Treasury Department:-

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. FIRST BOARD.

BETWEEN BOARDS. \$5500 City 6s, New.103 | \$7000 Sc N 6s '82... 77% MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third MRSSS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 62 of 1881, 116% @117; do. 1862, 110% @111; do. 1865, 110% @111; do. 1865, 110% @111; do. 1865, 110% @1113%; do. 1865, do. 113@113%; Gold, 111@111%; Silver, 106% @108; Union Pacific Railroad 18t Mort. Bonds, 89% @90%; Central Pacific Railroad, 100@100%; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 810 & 81%.

MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street report the following quotations:—U. S. 58 of 1881, 11674@117; 5-208 of 1862, 11074@111; do. 1864, 11074@111; do. 1865, 11074@111; do., *July, 1865, 11344@1134; do., July, 1867, 11344@1134; do., July, 1868, 11344@1134; 10-408, 1094@1094; U. S. Paciac R. R. Currency 68, 11546@1154; Gold, 11146@1114.

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, May 5.-The offerings of Cloverseed are rifling, and there is nothing doing to fix quotations. Prices of Timothy are nominal. The market is bare of Flaxseed, and it is wanted at \$2.10 for crushed. Ne. 1 Quercitron Bark is offered at \$30 per ton, but there is no inquiry for the article.

The Flour market continues very flat, and both shippers and home consumers buy with extreme caution at the late decline. About 600 barrels changed hands, including superfine at \$5@5.50; extras at \$5.75@6.25; spring wheat extra family at \$6.76@7.25; 1300 barrels Market Street Mills on private terms; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.25@7.75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$7@7 50, and fancy brands at \$7-75@9. No change in Corn Meal. Rye Flour The Wheat market is very dull. Sales of 8000 bushels Western red on secret terms; 2800 bushels Ohio and Indiana red at \$1.55@1.50, and some amber

at \$1.63@1.67. Rye is held at \$1.20. Corn is less ac-

tive, and there is more offerings. Sales of yellow at 78c. and mixed Western at 75@76c. Oats are quiet sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western a Whisky is steady. Sales of Western fron-bound at 93c. and Pennsylvania wood-bound at 92c

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 8 A. M........53 | 11 A. M.......56 | 2 P. M.......59 SUN RISES...... 4-55 MOON SETS...... 5' 4 SUN SETS...... 6-58 HIGH WATER...... 1-45

LONDON, May 5.—The steamship Corinthian, from Baltimore, arrived at Liverpool last night.
Liverpool. May 4. — Arrived, barks Belle and Oleano, from New Orleans.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, May 5.—Arrived, steamship Bremen,

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, New York, ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Mary Sanford, Chadwick, from Wil-mington, N. C., with naval stores, etc., to D. S. Stetson & Co. Stetson & Co.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Anthracits, Shronshipe, 24 hours from Steamer Anthracite, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with midse, to W. M. Baird & Co. Schr E. F. Meaney, Lewis, from Pertland, Conn.,

Barge McDougall, James, from New York, with molasses to W. P. Clyde & Co; Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & MOMAHON'S BULLETIN. NEW YORK OFFICE, May 3. - 11 barges leave in tew to-night, for Baltimore, light.

R. W. ORL OFICE, May 3.—It bages leave in the work of the control of the control

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 4 .- 7 barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
Indianola, with ore and slab in the for Wilmington.
City of Bosten, with marble, see Philadelphia.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 4.—The following barges left this morning, eastward:

Kate Stewart, Mocnlight Rover, J. W. Andrews, Sage Schwier, and Doc Pierce, all with coal, for New York.

W. Dorman, with coal, for Chester.

The following will leave this evening:— T. R. Horton, C. H. Swan, General Foote, A. C. Conde, Thomas, and Matthew. Jacob Stroup, Estella, Dan Robinson, and Gettysburg, all with coal, for New York.

Alexander Toms, with coal, for Bridgeton. Alexander Toms, with coal, for Bringeton.

Hi Read, with coal, for Wilmington.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, May 5.—Weather.

—Barometer receding slowly from 30 2.24 to 29 16.26 at 3 A. M. this, May 5. Wind yearing from E. by N. yesterday, early morn. to N. Ba P. M. This 3 A. M., B. N. E. by vane on spire at State House, Rained heavy all sight and this 6 A. M., May 5. L. S. C.

Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVES-DE-GRACE, May 5. — The following boats leave in tow to-day:— Colonel H. C. Bolinger, with lumber to H. Croskey Martha McConkey and Maud, with coal to Wells,

Rice & Co. Odd Fellew, with number to Norcross & Sheetz. Colonel Donaldson, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.)
Delaware, with lumber, for Wilmington, Del.
First Attempt, with cost to H. Gawthrop.
Carrie and Eimer, with cost to W. W. Alter, J.H.